Mr. John Wilkins

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No. LVII.] THE [August 18, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 18, 1787. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Gregg & Birker,

Gold and Silverſmiths,

One from Philadelphia, and both late from Wilmington, in Delaware ſtate.

BEG leave to inform the public that they are in to carry on their buſineſs at the houſe of Alexander M'Nichol, in Front-ſtreet, in all its various branches; alſo Watch cleaning and Repairing, in ſuch manner as they hope will be ſatisfactory to the public.

Pittſburg, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on croſs creek, four miles from Mr. Well's Mill, on the twentieth of May, two creatures, the one a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old, a pacer, has a number of ſaddle marks, chunkey made, ſunk in the creſt, a middle ſized bell hung round his neck.

The other a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old, no mark perceivable but that of a cut on one of her hind legs, had a yoke on when ſhe ſtrayed away.

Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID M'COMB.

July 14, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in Pittſburg, on or about the fifteenth of June laſt, a dark bay horſe, about twelve or thirteen years old, has a long mane and tail, no brand, has a hurt on his back by the hinder part of the ſaddle, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up and returns him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburg, July 19, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JUST opened for ſale, at the ſubſcribers in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs and ginſeng. For the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part in goods.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Auguſt 6, 1787.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

ALEXANDER CUNNINCHAM.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of May, from Racoon Creek, near the mouth of Reardon's Run, a Black MARE, 7 years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters, branded on the near ſhoulder with T and a brand on the buttock not known, a good deal creſt fallen, ſhod before, her off hind foot white above the hoof. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to Mr. Samuel Wilſon on Reardon's Run, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT COLHOON.

Auguſt 7, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have had any contracts by bond, note, or book account, either in Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties, who have overrun the ſame, to be punctual in paying them in caſh againſt the 15th day of Auguſt next, to me, or order, at Peter M'Kee's, on Buffaloe, for Waſhington county, or at John Wood's for Weſtmoreland, as no further indulgence need be expected, as he expects ſhortly to leave this part of the country.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Sawickly, May 9, 1787.

OBSERVATIONS upon the Address of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the Inhabitants of the Western Country. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

WHEN I reflect on the obſervations upon Mr. Brackenridge's addreſs which I have already communicated to the public: and take a back look of how much of it is paſſed over without animadverſion, which merits it perhaps equally well with the other, I am at a loſs to know whether I have tranſgreſſed moſt upon the patience of your cuſtomers by writing too much, or upon their underſtandings by diſcovering ſo little of the deceit therein contained; but when I conſider that introducing egotiſms, or the words I, myſelf, &c. into writings, is always diſagreeable to the reader, and ought to be ſo to the writer, and that in this kind of writing it is unavoidable, and when I conſider the danger of its being thrown aſide unread as the addreſs itſelf hath in many inſtances been, I am reſolved to be more ſhort in what remains to be gone through, I ſhall not any further ſtate the palpable untruths in numerical order, indeed were I to take notice of every ſentence in that way, which is calculated to deceive, they would be hard to number; I ſhall now proceed to other particulars, and join with your readers in wiſhing how ſoon I may be done.

The next ſubject before me is a motion made by Mr. Brackenridge to have trials by caveat entered in the land office remitted to the courts and juries, tho' I knew this ſubject had been before the houſe, and rejected at the enacting the law for opening the land-office, yet I thought another attempt could do no harm, and therefore ſeconded his motion for referring it to a grand committee, Mr. Brackenridge aſked my leave to withdraw his motion in order to comply with Mr. Morris (I mention this in order to aſſiſt his recollection) his partial bill for accommodating only three counties of the ſtate, and having the board fixed at his own dwelling, which was known by all the members to be an extreme, in preference to any or all of the county towns, was highly objectionable, and had but a ſmall probability of ſucceeding, this was urged to him privately, but he would have it ſo, or not at all, a law had been once attempted to have a court of caveat eſtabliſhed for ſettling the diſputes that had ariſen through the Virginia claims; and more lately endeavors were made to procure a law for ſuch a court for the benefit of the Indian land-holders up Suſquehannah, but both theſe attempts failed, tho' the plans propoſed were leſs exceptionable than this. Yet even this was capable of conſiderable advantages, and could have been enlarged in its object, and corrected as to its faults at the different readings in the houſe. Therefore I, and, I believe, all the weſtern members, roſe to the queſtion, but we loſt it by a very great majority, I well remember the general ſmile at the ſmallneſs of our number, which is common in ſuch caſes: as he lays the burthen of his erroneous account of my voting on his eyes, I will not call it an untruth, which I apprehend implies an act of the will, but I ſhall juſt obſerve that with reſpect to the majority, and with reſpect to my voting, as he hath done with others, ſo hath his eyes and memory done with him; they have both deceived him. But he dwells upon the error, for in his remarks upon Mr. Redick's correction he ſays William Findley ſeems a better judge than he, of the propriety of this meaſure, and, he thinks, voted againſt it. Mr. Redick in the note alluded to deſerves great credit from Mr. Brackenridge for his tenderneſs to him, it was in his power to have ſtated this affair in a manner more diſhonorable to Mr. Brackenridge.

His next ſubject is the report of the committee for laying out, and making ſtate roads, and from this alſo doth he make a charge againſt me; I was to his great ſurpriſe, one of the principal opponents to this report, I congratulate Mr. Brackenridge in this, that for once he ſtates the fact reſpecting my conduct truly, though indeed not fully, for I ſtated the advantages of good roads in general, &c. in my reaſoning, and this he aſcribes excluſively to Meſſrs. Morris and Clymer. But whether his conduct or mine adminiſtered moſt ground for ſurpriſe will appear more clearly from a ſhort and plain examination of the ſubject.

As the general road law was nearly expired, a new one ought to have been brought forward laſt ſeſſion, but this was waved, and a plan for laying out and making five roads, which would in a great degree have accommodated Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, was brought forward, and this was to be done at the expence of the whole ſtate, at leaſt of all the farmers in the ſtate; the laying out ſtate roads hath been generally confined to mountainous and unſettled places, where the courts to whom it belongs by the ſtanding laws to lay out and make roads, have not juriſdiction, or where though the neceſſities of government require a road, yet the townſhips are abſolutely too weak to make it, of this there are many inſtances, ſuch as the road from Miller's ſpring to Pittſburgh, a road by the water gap of Leheigh to Wyoming, a road from the Frankſtown branch of Juniata to Conemaugh, &c. but taking the buſineſs out of the hands of the proper courts and laying them out by ſpecial act of the legiſlature, in the moſt populous and wealthy part of the ſtate is a novelty, yet this point was given up, and the conteſt was about the fund only; many different funds were propoſed and rejected, and the moſt unjuſt one that was ſpoke of at all was finally agreed to, and reported by a majority of the committee, this fund was a ſpecial tax upon all horſes within the ſtate above three years old.

To underſtand the inequality of the fund we muſt underſtand how it is to be applied, as well as how it is to be raiſed; perhaps near half the roads which accommodate Philadelphia, are provided by the ſtate of New-Jerſey, as it lays on the Delaware, which is the line of that ſtate, five roads are therefore ſufficient, or nearly ſo, for the greateſt traveling repair of Philadelphia and the vicinity thereof, on the Pennſylvania ſide; Cheſter, Bucks, and Montgomery counties would enjoy the five roads; Berks and Northampton counties would have two of theſe roads entering

but not going through them; Lancaſter and Dauphin counties would have one of theſe roads going through them, this one would enter Cumberland and go the length of Miller's Spring; from thence to Pittſburgh was the object of another law, independent of this plan; therefore four of the moſt opulent counties, though ſome of them the ſmalleſt in the ſtate, would be accommodated with the five ſtate roads, two counties would enjoy one of theſe roads, three counties would have one of theſe roads entering, but not going through them, and eight counties, and thoſe generally of the greateſt extent and having the moſt broken grounds would have none at all: thus the application of the fund is evidently partial. But let us examine how it is to be raiſed; it is to be levied ſpecially as a pole tax upon horſes, let us ſuppoſe at five ſhillings per horſe (for that is yet a blank in the report) and to produce the ſix thouſand pounds per annum required by the report and pay the expence of levying and collecting, it would require about thirty thouſand taxable horſes; if there are more horſes that would be taxed, they would pay the loſs by the head; of this the inhabitants of Philadelphia where the wealth of the ſtate centers, and where but an indifferent houſe will bring in more money by the year than the beſt farms in the country, including the horſes kept on ſaid farms, and the inhabitants of towns in other parts of the ſtate will pay comparatively little or nothing; but it is not only an unequal tax betwixt town and country, but it is alſo exceedingly unequal as it applies to the farming intereſt of the different counties, a plain example will illuſtrate this; let us ſuppoſe two hundred acres of land in Cheſter or Bucks counties to be worth £.2400 including the horſes neceſſary for the labour thereof, and two hundred acres in Weſtmoreland county including the horſes as above, to be worth £ 400, now theſe would pay equally towards the making of the ſtate roads, with the others; and we know that roads have been, and ought to be made by a general tax upon all the taxable property of thoſe in the vicinity of the road, but in the caſe before us the people in the weſtern country would pay eight pounds for every one pound that the people below would do in proportion to their taxable property; add to this that moſt of the people who would pay ſo much the higheſt, would enjoy no ſenſible benefit by the roads in queſtion; and the people below who would pay ſo little, would enjoy almoſt the whole advantages; but after all the value of the tax is of ſmall importance compared with the danger of the precedent, if an example ſucceeds of this kind we may ſoon find combinations formed by the wealthieſt counties to make the poorer ones *hewers of wood and drawers of water* in other caſes as well as this.

I think no wonder that a man of Mr. Brackenridge's principles ſhould be ſurpriſed at Mr. Whitehill for preferring public juſtice to his own intereſt: one of thoſe roads would have gone very near a valuable property he poſſeſſes in Lancaſter county, and likewiſe cloſe by his dwelling in Cumberland county: but ſtill more might he have been ſurpriſed at the conduct of Meſſrs. Chapman and Upp, members for Bucks county: their county would have enjoyed more benefit by the ſtate roads than any in the ſtate except Philadelphia, it is of ſmall extent and half ſurrounded by the Delaware, which is much better to them than a road, and two of the ſtate roads would have gone quite through it, and a third one nearly along the county line, yet they voted againſt it, and one of them oppoſed it in the committee from the firſt as uniuſt though advantageous to his county; ſo vaſtly different were their views of right and wrong, to what thoſe of my colleague were; they would not ſerve themſelves at the expence of the counties which could not equally enjoy the benefit, but he made no ſcruple of complimenting the people of the capital at the expence of his conſtituents, and indeed of the greater part of the ſtate, and affects being ſurpriſed that I did not alſo compliment away both conſcience and juſtice as well as himſelf.

I would juſt obſerve that this bill, and another laying an enormous duty upon ſalt, which Mr. Brackenridge alſo warmly ſupported, and ſome others equally improper were brought forward the firſt ſeſſion, voted for a ſecond time, and publiſhed for conſideration, but rejected by a majority in the ſecond ſeſſion, I mention this only to ſhew, by the way, the ſafety that ariſes from adjourning in order to conſider buſineſs maturely.

I ſhall now proceed to take a view of Mr. Brackenridge's ſtate of facts, reſpecting the charter for incorporating the bank: the principles upon which this inſtitution is ſupported or oppoſed, are now ſo well underſtood, that I will not at this time wait to ſtate the caſe reſpecting it, as I have done with ſome other ſubjects; it was well known at the laſt election that I was oppoſed, and I believe not leſs known in Weſtmoreland county, that Mr. Brackenridge was oppoſed to it alſo; yet he ſets out with complaining upon me that I aſſerted in the houſe that he was an opponent to the bank in the weſtern country: now this is another fact he hath for ſo far ſtated truly, for I did aſſert ſo; this I think is the ſecond charge againſt me that he hath ſtated with any degree of truth; he ſays all he could do at that diſtance, was to aver it was not true, there is much deceit and low cunning in this manner of expreſſion; he doth not ſay he did aver ſo, but the expreſſion is calculated to induce people to believe he did; but the greateſt deceit here, as well as in many other places lays in concealing the truth, for ſo far was he from denying the fact that he fully acknowledged it, and apologiſed for it, at the expence of his conſtituents; I only obſerve that the dreſs in which his argument on this ſubject appears in his addreſs, like many others, is ſcarcely to be known by thoſe who heard him on the floor, it is altered not only in form of expreſſion, but in eſſential points, and as the oppoſition I happened to give him on that ſubject, ſeems to be the ſource of all that apparent implacable rancour againſt me, which ſeems ſince that period to actuate his mind, and lead him to ſacrifice both truth and reaſon to accompliſh that meanneſs of revenge, which, whilſt it puniſhes himſelf in a pitiable manner, can do me no real injury; it can neither deter me from my duty nor my uſefulneſs, or comfort, nor in any great degree agitate my paſſions; I ſay, on this account, I will give as brief and plain account of that buſineſs as I am capable, and in order to do this, I muſt give a ſhort ſketch of my conduct towards Mr. Brackenridge, from the time he took his ſeat in the houſe until that period. When he came down and took his ſeat at firſt, I determined and endeavoured to be as uſeful to him as was in my power, and with this view waited upon him at his lodgings, as well as converſed freely on other occaſions, and knowing that he had gone beyond all the other members in ſoliciting the truſt, and engaging the peoples attention to expect great things to be brought about by him, and theſe things being agreeable to my own wiſhes, I endeavoured that he ſhould have ſcope enough by being fully employed, I not only privately contributed to this, but went the length of moving the houſe to have him added to a committee, upon buſineſs that he had engaged to accompliſh, and this was in that ſtage of the buſineſs, a length I had never gone before, but I ſoon obſerved that he was fond of diſplaying his oratory upon things comparatively trifling, and ſometimes in matters of importance I was diſappointed, &c. I then reſolved to ſupport him as much as I could when he was right, to countenance him when he was tolerable, and if poſſible, not actively to oppoſe him when he was wrong; I practiſed this line of conduct as long as I could juſtify myſelf in doing ſo; even on the arrearage buſineſs, where the ſtrangeneſs of his conduct was much aggravated by his manner of conducting, I replied to him ſhort, and with ſtudied delicacy, and would have avoided doing it then, however treacherouſly he behaved, if he had not riſked an untruth in matters of fact. I according to this plan, which I had laid down to myſelf, took no notice of a number of his firſt arguments upon the bank charter, nor indeed of any of them until the bill was in its laſt ſtage that it went through the firſt ſeſſion, although in its more early ſtages he had done enough to provoke reply, and laid himſelf ſufficiently open to animadverſion, for when the report of the committee for renewing the charter of the bank, with certain new limitations, was before the houſe, ſo fond was he of the inſtitution in its moſt unlimited form, that he oppoſed the report on account of the limitations, and urged to have it rejected, in order to have the repealing laws repealed, as a matter of right, conſequently to have the bank charter reſtored without limitations, and rendered ſo independent, that no future legiſlature could correct or regulate it, let the neceſſity of the ſtate for doing ſo be ever ſo great; the director and ſtockholders that were members of the houſe, obſerving that his ill-judged zeal was in danger of ruining their cauſe, put him upon the method of poſtponing their report, in order to introduce his deſign as a motion; this, according to their deſign he did, and the deciſion of this motion was of very great importance; for notwithſtanding that the majority were for a limited charter, yet there was a very great majority of the houſe againſt this motion; ſo it hath turned out that three ſucceſſive aſſemblies have ſolemnly decided in favor of the right of the legiſlature to regulate or diſſolve charters when the public intereſt renders it neceſſary.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

THIS city, after the example of ſeveral other towns, has eſtabliſhed a ſociety for the maintenance of the conſtitution, to which, in the courſe of 5 days, 20,000 inhabitants put down their names, of whom 6000 engaged to carry arms in caſe of need, to oppoſe thoſe who call themſelves patriots.

May 21. The burghers of this city, not willing to commit exceſſes without a cauſe, were yeſterday unfortunately driven to acts of violence on the following occaſion: --A few days ſince a petition was left to ſign at a houſe in a ſtreet called the Reguliers Gracht, in favor of the ſtadtholder, tending to re-eſtabliſh that prince in all the privileges he enjoyed in 1766, and to annul every thing that had been done to the contrary ſince, and a vaſt number ſigned it: however, from the violence of party on each ſide, ſuch a thing was not likely to go on long without ſome diſturbance, which in fact happened towards evening, when the popular fury roſe ſo high that the houſe was pulled down, and other exceſſes committed, which however were checked by two companies of burghers being ſent to the ſpot in time; nevertheleſs, the rumour of this diſturbance ſoon reached Kattenburgh, on which iſland the dock-yards are, and it immediately ſpread amongſt the ſhipwrights, who attacked and plundered the houſes of ſeveral patriots, drew up the drawbridge, and with ſome pieces of cannon, ſeemed determined to defend themſelves againſt any who might oppoſe them. However a party of our burghers immediately went to the ſpot, where they were fired upon from the cannon, and were obliged to wait till this morning before they could force the bridge, which they did by means of ſome pieces of ordnance, and entered the iſland with charged bayonets. Upon this the other party fled, ſome of them were however taken, and will be tried; ſix were killed, and ſeveral wounded. Whilſt this was going on upon the iſland, the populace plundered ſeveral houſes in other parts of the town, particularly thoſe of the burgomaſters Rendorp and Beels; that of burgomaſter Dedel was defended by a party of burghers, who got there juſt in time to ſave it. Where all this will end God only knows, but we fear party ſpirit runs ſo high, that much miſchief will enſue to this republic.

LONDON, May 24.

On the 14th inſtant an engagement happened, the particulars of which we now lay before our readers, as related in the Utrecht Gazette, and other Dutch papers:--

A detachment of 20 huſſars and 10 chaſſeurs, under the conduct of count Wittzenſtein, marched from Utrecht on the 14th inſtant, in order to oppoſe the provincial corps; and he had not proceeded far before he was met by a piquet of cavalry of Thuyl, who received him with a diſcharge of muſkets. This was immediately, on the part of the count, returned. A battle enſued, in which the detachment from Utrecht was ſuperior. A reinforcement of 80 men came to the aſſiſtance of the cavalry of Thuyl; which occaſioned count Wittzenſtein to leave off the purſuit of the piquet put to flight, and to place his forces in regular order. After ſeveral evolutions, a general conflict commenced, which the valour of the patriotic count decided in his favor. At the ſecond onſet, Wittzenſtein, ſomewhat apprehenſive of ſucceſs, ſent to the city for a ſupply, but before colonel Borch and major During came up with him, the honor of the day was gained.

Every mail from Virginia brings an account of the rapid progreſs of general Waſhington, in joining rivers by interſecting canals, and deepening rivers upon regular ſections, without locks. What are our Britiſh generals about? Writing plays.

The univerſal attention now paid to commerce, by the different potentates of Europe, is a proof of the ſuperior wiſdom and policy of modern times. To turn ſwords into ploughſhares, and ſet to work the loom and different manufacturies, are meaſures of great utility, and muſt redound to national benefit. If proof of the immenſe advantages reſulting from growing commerce were neceſſary, they might be eaſily enumerated; but the promotion of trade, which is the preſent object of the Engliſh, and other cabinets, renders ſuch enumeration unneceſſary.

Richard Jackſon, eſquire, king's counſel, who died on Sunday laſt, was one of the moſt ingenious men of the preſent time: beſides being a lawyer of very competent abilities, he was ſo converſant in the detail of almoſt every art and ſcience, that he was for many years paſt diſtinguiſhed by his friends under the character of Omniſcient Jackſon. It is ſaid he died worth near 100,cool. but his death was ſo ſudden, that on the Saturday night preceding it, he had hardly time to ſketch a legacy to a female companion and friend of his ſiſters. He died a bachelor, and, except the above legacy, the whole of his fortune goes between two ſiſters.

The India Gazettes, which were brought by the laſt ſhips from Bengal, ſhew that the troubles in India are ariſing to an alarming height. The Mahrattas and Tippoo Saib are at open war. The Myſore troops have received a check; and the Mahrattas, fluſhed with victory, are proceeding to attack Tippoo's fortreſſes. The Nizam has declared for the Mahrattas; he is a very powerful Mahometan prince, and having, during all the late troubles, obſerved a ſtrict neutrality, now enters into action with his col-

fers full of money, and his country full of people. Such an ally certainly gives to the preſent war a formidable appearance.

On the eaſtern ſide of Europe the horizon wears an equally lowering aſpect. The Ruſſians and Turks, according to every account from either country, are upon the eve of hoſtilities. In this ſituation of things it cannot be concealed that France poſſeſſes the honorable, happy, and enviable diſtinction of arbitratok. In India, ſhe, by her influence with Tippoo, can extend the war, or oblige that reſtleſs prince to ſheath the ſword. Nor is her power in the Turkiſh counſels leſs conſiderable. Thus in Aſia and Europe ſhe can foment the flames of diſcord, or diffuſe the bleſſings of peace: and there is no doubt of her adopting ſuch meaſures as ſhe may conceive beſt calculated to promote her own intereſt, on the ruins of rival powers.

According to the beſt and moſt authentic accounts, this kingdom has decreaſed in population ſince the commencement of the preſent century, upwards of a million of inhabitants: The tide of luxury and ſpirit of emigration have depopulated many of the ſmaller towns, while the cities have by no means encreaſed proportionably in numbers. Commerce produces riches; but the ſtrength of a nation are its inhabitants, and theſe agriculture alone will encreaſe.

The entries at the cuſtom houſe for America, have encreaſed ſince Chriſtmaſs in a very conſiderable degree, eſpecially to the northern ſtates.

The publications in the Utrecht papers on the late affair at Vaart, exactly reſemble thoſe of the Americans, after the ſkirmiſhes of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; all thoſe killed are *Martyrs*, and their funeral obſequies attended with every poſſible demonſtration of popular regard.

June 6. The parliament of Paris is ſummoned to meet on the 11th inſt. to regiſter all the edicts of the different plans diſcuſſed by the notables. The provincial aſſemblies are to be compoſed of forty-eight members each; one half to be of the clergy, and the other of the nobleſſe; they are to be choſen indiſcriminately.

American Occurrences.

N E W B E R N, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, dated 12th July, 1787.

"THE following melancholy caſualties happened this week: on Monday the 9th, capt. Love of this place, left town by water in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Murley, merchant, a ſailor, and a Negro: They went in a ſailing boat, capt. Love being ready to put to ſea on an outward bound voyage. At the time he left town the weather appeared very unfavorable, and a violent thunder ſtorm immediately ſucceeded. The boat being ballaſted with ſtone ſuddenly filled and ſunk. Mr. Murley, Captain Love and the Negro were drowned; the two former being encumbered with cloathing againſt the impending ſtorm, and the latter having one of his feet entangled by a rope. The ſailor made the ſhore with great difficulty. The bodies have been ſince found and intered.

"On Wedneſday, late in the afternoon, a duel was fought behind the church by Samuel Swan, eſq. and Mr. Bradley, merchant; in which the former was killed on the ſpot. Mr. Bradley received the firſt ſhot, which paſſed through his poſteriors, going in at one ſide and coming out at the other. He almoſt inſtantly returned the fire, and the ball entered the right breaſt of Mr. Swan, and went out under his left ſhoulder. Mr. Swan fell, and without uttering a word, expired in a few minutes. The coroner's inqueſt have found manſlaughter.

"It is ſaid the difference between the contending parties, was about a trifling affair of ſome ſtanding, in which Mr. Swan was not originally concerned. Thus he has been deprived of his life, and his wife and children of an huſband, and a father and protector. The public have loſt a worthy member of ſociety, and his connexions and more intimate acquaintances, a firm and inflexible friend: And though Mr. Bradley is a ſingle man, if this affair ſhould eventually prove fatal to him, a mother and ſiſters will be deprived of their principal friend and protector.

"The reflexion naturally occurring is, that a ridiculous point of honour, contrary to all laws human and divine, and even degrading to men in a ſtate of civilization, has plunged two families into the deepeſt diſtreſs."

B A L T I M O R E, Auguſt 7.

A writer in a London paper of the 6th of June laſt, thus obſerves:—"The preſent era muſt ſtand particularly diſtinguiſhed in hiſtoric annals. Trade and toleration go hand in hand, and inſtead of planning ſchemes for the reduction of their ſpecies, the ſovereigns of Europe ſeem, by univerſal concurrence, to be engaged in philanthropic deſigns of enlarging the liberties and eſtabliſhing the beſt intereſts of their people. So many commercial negociations, either terminated or on the tapis, cannot be paralleled in any age. Each power of Europe ſtruggles for a participation of the benefits of commerce, from whence it may be preſumed no particular nation will henceforward attain that prodigious ſuperiority which, in paſt times have alternately diſtinguiſhed Tyre, Alexandria, and Venice, and which, in its deſcent, has been ſhifted to the cities of Antwerp, Amſterdam and London.

A writer in a late Engliſh paper obſerves, that the Dutch, the only nation that ever ſucceſsfully rivalled the Engliſh in trade, are engaged in bloody and ruinous civil conteſts, Our countrymen, on the other hand, are fully engaged in cultivating the various ſalutary arts of peace; in improving their manufactures, and enlarging their commerce. Our ſtate is of courſe a very enviable one; and we owe it to the Divine goodneſs and wiſdom by which our rulers have been directed in the diſcharge of the duties committed to them by the public.

The following paragraph is taken from the Maſſachuſetts Gazette, of the 24th ult. "Our trade with Great Britain ſeems to be taking a favorable turn; capt. Callahan, of the ſhip Lucretia, on his arrival in this port the 16th inſt. entered at the naval-office four thouſand dollars in ſpecie, which were cleared out at the cuſtom houſe in London for this place."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 31.

Yeſterday his excellency general Waſhington ſet out for Moore-Hall, in order to viſit his old quarters at the Valley Forge in this ſtate.

The highwayman who aſſumed the dreſs and ſtyle of a Quaker, and robbed Mr. Jones near the arſenal on Friday laſt, we hear has committed a ſecond offence not far from the centre houſe, but in a different garb.

Auguſt 1. Congreſs, we are informed, have been pleaſed to appoint commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the United States, with the ſeveral individual ſtates. And the following gentlemen are to enter on the buſineſs of their reſpective departments without delay, viz.

Mr. Flint, for the Eaſtern States.
Mr. Farral, for New-York and New-Jerſey.
Mr. White, for Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland
Mr. Winder, for Virginia and North-Carolina.
Mr. Artſon, for South-Carolina and Georgia.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 18.

In CONGRESS, New-York, July 18, 1787.

Reſolved, That if any trader or other perſon ſhall without the authority of the ſuperintendant for Indian affairs, undertake to conduct any Indian or Indians to the ſeat of Congreſs, he ſhall be reſponſible for all expences which may attend the ſame; and further, that where the perſon ſo acting as a conductor, ſhall be a trader, his licence to trade with the ſaid Indians ſhall become forfeited, and the ſame ſhall at no time thereafter be renewed.

A late Philadelphia paper ſays, that on Thurſday, the 26th ultimo the honorable CONVENTION of the United States adjourned till the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, after having appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee during their receſs, viz. Mr. Gorham of Maſſachuſetts; Mr. Elſeworth of Connecticut; Mr. Wilſon of Pennſylvania; Mr. Randolph of Virginia; Mr. Rutledge of South-Carolina.

On the third inſtant, a ſmall party of Indians came down to the bank of the Ohio river, nearly oppoſite Coxe's Fort, and killed and ſcalped a certain Iſrael Oſburn, who had croſſed over that morning to the Indian ſhore; after doing this miſchief they retired. The ſame day, a ſmall party of the militia collected, followed the Indians ſome diſtance up Croſs creek, but returned that evening without making any diſcovery.

On the 5th, captain M'Mechen, at the head of 25 volunteers, of which 21 were on horſeback, croſſed the Ohio river, took the Indians track, followed and came up with them near the Muſkingum, killed and ſcalped one of the three that was in the party, leaving behind them all their baggage, among which was ſeveral articles belonging to Oſburn.

To a YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

BE not my friend, by youth deceiv'd,
Nor let the ſyren be believ'd,
Though ſmooth and ſoft her ſtrain;
Away on whirling wheels ſhe flies,
Swift as the guſt that rides the ſkies,
Without a yoke or rein.

Youth muſt reſign its blooming charms
To age whoſe cold and ſhivering arms
Will wither every joy;
'Tis brittle glaſs, 'tis rapid ſtream,
'Tis melting wax, 'tis air-dreſs'd dream,
That time will ſoon deſtroy.

So ſmiles at morn the dewy roſe,
And to the genial breezes blows,
Evolving odours round;
But, cruſh'd by ev'ning's ruthleſs rains,
It droops, it ſinks upon the plains,
Down trodden with the ground.

Hours, days, months, years, impetuous fly,
Like meteors darting through the ſky,
And muſt return no more—
Know, my young friend, that moments,
Are moments ever, ever dead,
And canceil'd from thy ſcore.

See how the globes, which fail the Heaven,
Around in rapid eddies driven,
Are haſt'ning to their doom:
Time ruſhes to eternity,
Eager in his embrace to die,
His parent and his tomb.

Though we in theſe low vales were born,
Yet theſe low vales our ſouls ſhould ſcorn,
And to the Heavens ſhould riſe;
So the larks hatch'd on clods of earth,
Diſdain their mean, inglorious birth,
And tower unto the ſkies.

ANECDOTE.

A SCHOLAR of doctor Buſby's coming into a parlour where the doctor had laid down a fine bunch of grapes for his own eating, takes it up, and ſays aloud, "I publiſh the banns between theſe grapes and my mouth; if any one knows any juſt cauſe or impediment why theſe two ſhould not be joined together, let them declare it." The doctor being but in the next room, overheard all that was ſaid, and coming into the ſchool, ordered the boy who had eaten his grapes to be taken up on another boy's back; but before he proceeded to the uſual diſcipline, he cried aloud as the delinquent had done, "I publiſh the banns between my rod and this boys breech, if any one knows any juſt cauſe or impediment why theſe two ſhould not be joined together, let them declare it." I forbid the banns cried the boy. Why ſo? ſaid the Dr. Becauſe the parties are not agreed, replied the boy. Which anſwer ſo pleaſed the doctor, who loved to find any readineſs of wit in his ſcholars, that he ordered the boy to be ſet down.

NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcribers, woodrangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, that we have now in our cuſtody a number of ſtray creatures, viz. one black Mare, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one bay Mare, 4 years old, about 13 hands high; one black Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one black Mare, branded on the near ſhoulder W. 7 years old; one black Mare, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded I. A. one bay Horſe, 10 years old, branded I. A. about 14 hands high: one black Mare, 7 years old, about 13 hands high; one bay Mare, 10 years old, about 11 hands high, blind of one eye; one black Mare, about 10 years old, 13 hands high; one bay Horſe, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder M. one dun Mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; one brown Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high; one ſorrel Horſe, 6 years old, 12 hands high; one brown Mare, 5 years old, about 13 hands high; one red roan Mare, 15 hands high; one brown Mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high; one grey Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high; one brown Horſe, 15 years old, 12 hands high; one roan Horſe, 3 years old, 11 hands high; one brown Mare, 9 years old, 12 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Auguſt 16, 1787.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a certain PATRICK REILY, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Snowdon, of Prince George's county, Maryland; his maſter is directed to come pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the laws of this ſtate in ſuch caſes direct.

JOHN BRANDON,
for William Perry, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county,
Auguſt 2, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Wincheſter, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

If any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years, to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, enſuing, as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for ſale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; alſo one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with flake ſtands and maſh tubs, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

WHERES a Mr. Samuel Erwin, attorney at law, obtained a note of hand from the ſubſcriber, in June 1783, for the ſum of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, for which the ſubſcriber was to receive a conſideration, but ſaid Erwin not fulfilling his engagement, all perſons are hereby notified not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law.

SAMUEL DEVORE.

Weſtmoreland county, July 19, 1787.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386	
2	5434	
3	8598	
5	21139	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	22886	
9	186464	1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, contianing	659	
2	11797	
3	14482	
5	23040	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	23040	
9	23040	
10	23040	
11	23040	
12	23040	

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574	
2	21350	
3	23040	
7	23040	
8	23040	
10	23040	
11	23040	
12	23040	
13	23040	

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The plans of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,)
WALTER LIVINGSTON,) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,)

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth-ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, whereevery perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, five doors above Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip and county of Franklin, on the night of the firſt inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men viz.

CHARLES BARR, about five feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country-cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that I paſs'd a bond ſome time laſt April to a certain John Emerſon, of Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, conditioned for the building a houſe on a lot in Morgan's town, in Monongahela county, and executing a deed for ſaid lot, after the aforeſaid houſe was built, to the ſaid John Emerſon. Now as the ſaid Emerſon hath not complied with his payments to me for the ſaid houſe and lot, Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I do not intend to comply with the condition thereof.

HUGH M'NEELLY.

Morgan town July 20, 1787.